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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/801,445	03/16/2004	Hwa-Jin Lee	678-1327 (P11268)	2009

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EXAMINER

D AGOSTA, STEPHEN M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2683

DATE MAILED: 03/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/801,445

Applicant(s)

LEE, HWA-JIN

Examiner

Stephen M. D'Agosta

Art Unit

2683

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 February 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-5 and 7 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 2 and 6 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-7 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

1. The drawing change and explanations for the USC 112 rejections overcome the examiner's objections. Thank you.

2. The examiner notes that the amendment focuses in on how the screen/display is presented to the user, which is more of a design issue addressed by generic displays than for mobile devices. Hence the examiner has added a new piece of art for a generic computing device (eg. the device can be a mobile computer such as a laptop, PDA, PDA/cell phone, etc.).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 1, 3-5 and 7** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayashida et al. US 2004/0198457 and further in view of Hansson US 6,023,620 and and Foster et al. US 5,588,105. ~~Luo US 2003/0144024.~~

As per **claims 1, 4 and 7**, Hayashida teaches a mobile terminal for displaying a variable auxiliary display area (title, abstract, figure 1) comprising:

A "memory" for storing information about the auxiliary display area, which is variable in at least one of size, position, and represented information (figure 2, #34),

an input portion for receiving a control signal according to user key manipulation (figure 2, #36) and a signal from a wireless network (figure 2, #31-33),

a controller for analyzing a signal received from the input portion (figure 2, #35 is a controller with subcomponents that analyze input and/or received wireless data),

reading auxiliary display area information corresponding to the analyzed signal from the auxiliary display area information storage, and generating a display control signal according to the auxiliary display area information (figure 2, #35a teaches detecting an event, character search/count, size determining unit and display controller which all combine to read/analyze received/inputted data and then generate display control signals to an auxiliary display area); and

a display for displaying the auxiliary display area according to the display control signal (figure 1 shows two different displays while figures 4a-4e shows how the second display can be modified to display in different sizes and locations based on what is to be displayed. Also see figures 5a-5e and 6a-6e as well as Para's #0007 to 0013 which describes changing the display. Note that these figures also show a "fixed" portion of the screen which displays battery, signal strength, etc.),

a state display area, a main display area and an auxiliary display area (figure 1 shows two displays, eg. on the inside and outside of the phone. The inside, left side, appears to be the main display while both displays appear to have state displays, eg. both inside and outside can show "other" data on the display like MENU, TELEPHONE DIRECTORY, TIME, DATE, RF SIGNAL STRENGTH on the left/inside and/or BATTERY POWER, SIGNAL STRENGTH, MAIL, CALL RECEIVED on the right/outside)

**but is silent on** an auxiliary display area information storage and the auxiliary which overlaps the main display and is variable in at least one of size, position and represented information.

The primary examiner notes that the use of one or multiple memories to store display data is not novel in itself but rather a design choice. Hence one skilled would either provide for one memory to hold data for both displays (as taught by Hayashida) or for two/multiple memories which only store data for their respective displays.

To further provide evidence, the examiner puts forth **Hansson** and ~~Luo~~ who both teaches use of two/multiple memories. Hansson shows a mobile device with two memories (figure 1) whereby software is downloaded to two different memories. One skilled appreciates that the software could be downloaded to one memory as well. ~~Luo shows a mobile device with multiple memories as well (see figure 1).~~

Foster teaches a mobile pen-based computer system (PDA, etc., see figures 1-2) which can present data to a user with overlapping screens (see figures 4-5 --- figure 4 shows a name/phone number with a smaller pop-up screen showing FAX, MAIL, SEND, TRASH. Figure 5 shows another version of overlapping screens. The overlap screen sizes differ between figure 4 and figure 5 as well).

***With further regard to claim 4***, Hayashida teaches awaiting generation of an event that triggers display of the auxiliary display area, which is variable in at least one of size, position, and represented information (figure 2, #35a);

determining a type of the event depending upon the generation of the event (figure 3, Step 2 teaches detecting an event and determining it's category, which reads on a "type of event" since Hayashida teaches determination of a call or email);

reading auxiliary display area information corresponding to the event type from stored auxiliary display area information AND displaying the auxiliary display area according to the read auxiliary display area information (see figures 4a thru 6e which show reading display information and displaying it in auxiliary display area).

***With further regard to claim 7***, Hayashida teaches a flow chart and computer readable computing media (figure 2-3) which outlines the steps that are performed by the software code/program executing on the device's processor.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hayashida, such that there is an auxiliary overlapping display area information storage, to provide means for having multiple storage areas, one each for each display while preventing the user from having to change screens while navigating (eg. the initial screen can still be viewed while a secondary screen appears).

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device determining the amount/size of information that is to be displayed and how/where it is to be displayed, eg. if a large amount of information, then make the font smaller and fit the information into a larger screen area – see figures 4a thru 6e which shows size, position and area used in making display decisions).

### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

Claims 2 and 6 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

These claims now recite novel material not found in the prior art of record.

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

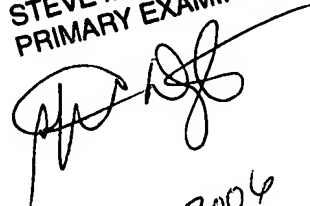
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stephen M. D'Agosta whose telephone number is 571-272-7862. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8am to 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bill Trost can be reached on 571-272-7872. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

STEVE M. D'AGOSTA  
PRIMARY EXAMINER



3-8-2006